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THE MISSIONARY HERALD

Extra Vol. CI JULY 12, 1905 No. 7 Extra

The Prudential Committee to the Constituency of the Board

Dear Friends: —

The present year is one of the most fruitful and inspiring in the Board's history. In every field the conditions are favorable, and the harvest in some of our stations in China is paralleled in the percentage of increase only by the great ingathering of former years in Hawaii. There is no missionary problem on the field. We are forced continually to harden our hearts against piteous appeals from those who are eager to have the gospel preached to them.

Nor is there lack of competent missionaries. Our best young men and women are responding to the call for heroic service. We are sending out a choice company and others will soon be ready to go.

But there *is,* none the less, a serious missionary problem. Will the Christians at home adequately support this great work? Our gifts from living donors show a slight decrease, and the receipts from legacies have not thus far met our expectations. Although we have received a special donation of $100,000, it should be borne in mind that not a dollar of this could be applied to our regular expenditures. We brought over from last year a debt of $22,000. Moreover, the cost of our missionary work this year will be increased about $50,000. The "Morning Star" will cost some $15,000 for equipment and maintenance over and above what we have received from the Sunday schools. We had to send her out or abandon our Micronesian Mission. We have commissioned thirty-nine new missionaries. The average is twenty-eight a year, but this number was necessary to maintain the work already established. When we reopened our stations in North China and Shansi by means of the indemnity received from the Chinese government, it yet remained to make good the loss of our martyred

missionaries. This we have done only in part, although the call for additional workers is almost compelling. We have refused to inaugurate any new work except at Beira, East Africa, which is provided for by special gifts. In some fields, as Japan and Africa, the rise in the cost of living has increased our expenses. Every item has been scrutinized rigidly in the interest of economy. We cannot abandon fields established by sacrificial toil and now just ripening into fruitage. We should be slothful servants indeed if we did not improve to the utmost the present unparalleled opportunities. Japan is making history rapidly. China is being transformed with startling speed. The next decade will count more for the cause of Christ in these fields than many a century of the past. Nowhere else in the world will investments yield such large returns. Must we not only refuse to enlarge our work, but practically, by reason of the increased cost of what is now in hand, reduce that work seriously? With even our present force we shall close our year $75,000 in debt unless we secure this sum by a special appeal. Last year nearly $50,000 was received in response to a similar call. What will *you* do to help in this crisis?

Sincerely yours,

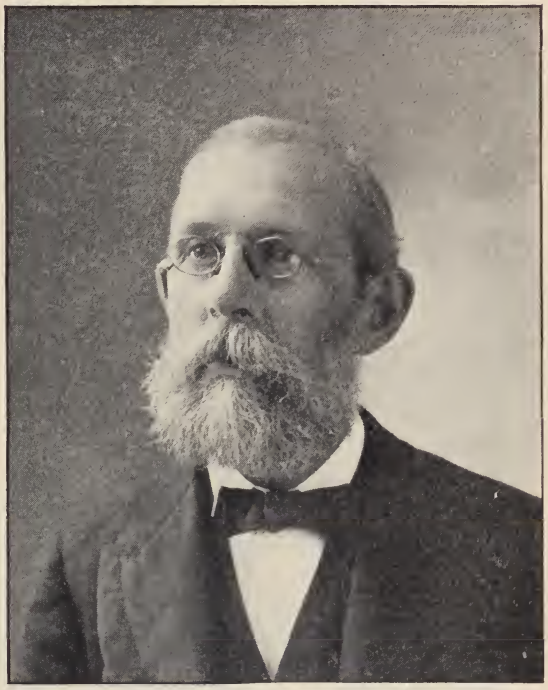
G. HENRY WHITCOMB,
JAMES M. W. HALL,
SAMUEL C. DARLING,
EDWARD C. MOORE,
FRANCIS E. CLARK,
EDWARD WHITIN,
ARTHUR L. GILLETT,
FRANCIS O. WINSLOW,
HERBERT A. WILDER,
EDWARD M. NOYES,
JOHN HOPKINS DENISON,
Prudential Committee.

Boston, July 10, 1905.

Our Treasurer's books close August 31

Wanted — Now — An Extra One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the General Work

By Samuel B. Capen, President of the Board



SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.

In the memorable address of President Tucker at the Annual Meeting of the American Board at Manchester there was this significant thought: *the trouble with the American Board is its success.* True when it was spoken, it is still more true today. While the receipts from the living have been on the increase for the past five years, yet the work develops and the need grows faster than the receipts. Because of our purpose not to incur a debt, for five years we have, after earnest discussion, steadily refused to increase the appropriation for "general work," which is the fund out of which the native helpers are paid. The whole increase of our gifts has been necessarily expended in keeping up the "plant," in supplying new missionaries where the old have fallen by the way, and in supplementing the force where imperatively demanded, but by wholly inadequate reënforcements. The pleas that have come to the Committee the last few months are almost heart-breaking. The brave men and women at the front, staggering under their loads, wonder why help does not come to them. Many of them are almost at the breaking point. The change in conditions in China the last few years is phenomenal. Where a little time ago there was haughty indifference, now there is the ceaseless cry for Christian schools. Japan has won the admiration of the world, not only by her marvelous success, but by the calmness and dignity of her people, and the Christian spirit she has shown to the sick and wounded and to the prisoners. Because of the sympathy of the United States during this hour of peril, the love of Japan for us is greater than ever. There is a similar hopeful outlook in Turkey and Africa

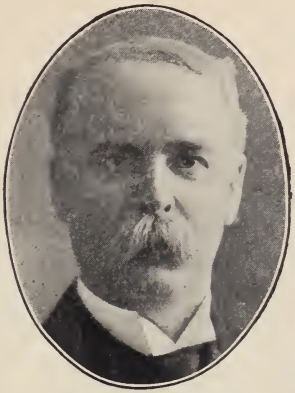
and India. A few weeks ago one of our returning missionaries said before the Prudential Committee that the people of India would soon turn to Christianity, not by hundreds or thousands, but by hundreds of thousands.

In the light of these things we have come to a parting of the ways. We need a million dollars every year to cultivate properly our present field. An additional $100,000 a year for the next three years will do it, and it is not too much to ask or to expect. Unless we can have these larger gifts, the Corporate Members and the churches should face the question of giving up some of our work to others that we may do more thoroughly that which is left to us to do. But such a thought seems almost unworthy of the American Board and of the Congregational churches. It seems like treason to be talking about retreating when the hour of final victory might, with an earnest effort, be so near. It is not too late if our friends will respond as a whole to give us the additional $100,000 for the year that is just closing. We need it now. With conditions as they exist in Japan, China, India, Turkey, and Africa, five years hence will be too late.

If any one is tempted to be irritated at the repeated appeals, let me quote some recent words from Major Henry L. Higginson: "Every university, in fact, is at the door of the poorhouse, and that is where it belongs. It gets more money to do more work, and then wants more money to carry it on. We want all you can give, and I ask all who have given once to give twice more and then keep on giving. I don't want your surplus, but I want you to give so that at the end of the year you shall ache from the squeezing. There is no particular generosity in giving what you can spare and don't want."

For the sake of our brothers and sisters who are fighting so bravely our battles, who stand by the work uncomplainingly, and yet cry out for help; for the sake of men and women and children who are eagerly longing for the Christian teacher and preacher and physician; for Christ's sake, who has given to us our Christian homes and schools and free institutions, yea, all that we have, shall we not respond generously by this increase of $100,000 to our receipts this year?

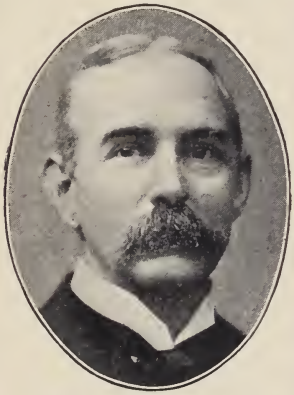
I am sure if those who have money to give could sit in the Prudential Committee and hear these missionaries from the front, when they come home on a furlough, tell out of their own hearts' experiences the eager longings of the people across the sea for something better, the pathos of the story would be irresistible; there would then be no trouble about the money. To the doubter who says it is impossible to get the increase, let me quote the words of General Armstrong, "Doing what can't be done is the glory of living."



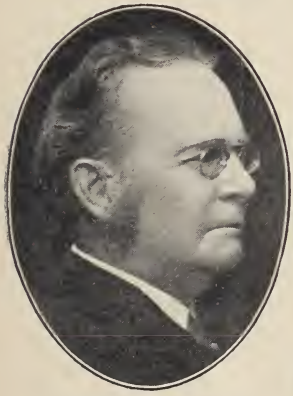
SAMUEL C. DARLING

JAMES M. W. HALL

EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D.

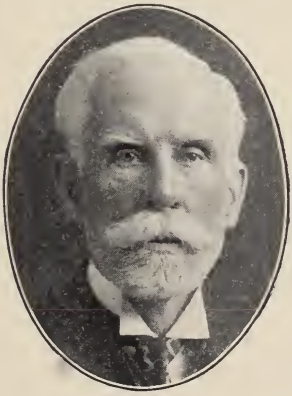


FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.



EDWARD WHITIN

ARTHUR L. GILLETT, D.D.



HERBERT A. WILDER

A group from the Prudential Committee

TRAVELING ON FOOT IN SOUTH CHINA

The Unparalleled Opening in China

The letters coming to the Rooms by every mail from China are all in the same tone. They reveal a deep agony of spirit on the part of our missionaries over the fact that they are facing the grandest opportunity for Christ that ever has come in China, and yet are unable to take advantage of it on account of the financial condition of the Board. We quote elsewhere the burning, almost indignant words of Dr. Arthur H. Smith in regard to Pang-Chuang. Mr. Chapin speaks as strongly of the situation at Lin Ching, where he stands alone with literally thousands seeking Christ. He writes: "We need at once two more men and four ladies. I am not talking about the future prospects of Lin Ching. I am talking about the needs NOW. And today there is not a single lady in sight for that field. Do you wonder that I am getting impatient, that my heart is sore, and that I am thinking the American Board has forsaken us when these harvest fields, white and ready for the laborers, are left unreaped?"

When will the churches wake up to the disgrace of this situation? The honor of Christ is at stake. The fate of a kingdom hangs in the balance. The progress of Christianity at home waits upon a confidence in Christ for China. We in America need the inspiration of a great conquest — some crowning event on a world scale — which will inspire our churches anew with the spirit of primitive Christianity. Here is the event waiting for us. In China we can revive our faith. In China we can prove the worth of our universal religion. In China we can recover our Christ.

A Missionary's Protest from China

(From a letter of Dr. Arthur H. Smith, reporting a special mission meeting in North China called to consider the present exigency)

"We all felt that a serious crisis had been reached. We can no longer muddle on in the old way. If we cannot have help we must stop growing. Do you wish us to do this? What are we here for? *We mean business,* and we are not to be put off with a *non possumus.* We expect the churches which theoretically support us to support our work also as far as they can, and if not to get some one else to do it. We refuse to be cut down sixty per cent and fifty per cent and forty-eight per cent any longer. It is a moral monstrosity to demand it, and we will not longer submit. Either the work shall be allowed to grow or it must stop altogether; and we do not intend to stop it."

ARTHUR H. SMITH, D.D.

The Hope of Africa

HUMANLY speaking the hope of Africa is in her native converts who are willing to devote their lives to missionary work. It has never been the idea of the American Board that we are to win the world to Christ by the direct work of the American missionaries. The Board's policy is to use the missionaries mainly to instruct, direct, and inspire the native workers. This applies to every one of our twenty missions. Our statistics are most encouraging at this point, and reveal how far in advance of other boards we are in the matter of developing self-help and a sense of responsibility among the converts. With 570 missionaries we have over four thousand native workers.

In Africa the same policy prevails, and with excellent results. We are fortunate in having in the Zulus natives of a sturdy stock physically, and an

NATIVE PASTOR AND LAY HELPERS OF THE DURBAN CHURCH

unusual degree of mentality. They are an influential people throughout the southern part of the continent, natural missionaries in commerce and the arts. When they accept Christianity the current of their lives is turned in the direction of conquests for Christ. The illustration above pictures a band of helpers in connection with one Zulu church, ready for service wherever the way may open. This is a group that would have gladdened the heart of the apostle Paul. To such a group he might have written a letter like that to the Galatians or Colossians. Can we overestimate the power for good in such a company of men enlisted for Christ and disciplined under the instruction of such missionaries as now have charge of the theological school at Amanzimtote, Messrs. Ransom and Taylor?

Are Women Worth Saving?

Most Orientals have peculiar views about women. That they are inferior to men there are few to deny. "What can she know? She is only a woman." "She can't understand this, a woman." These are common expressions in the East. In a sense she is the property of her owner or husband, for he probably paid a good price to get her. "My wife is very ill. Can't you do something to save her life?" said an Oriental man of good standing to a missionary physician. He added, however, "With my large family it would cost me a round sum to get another wife, and I cannot afford it." Medical work for women demonstrates that, according to Christianity, a *woman's* life is worth saving even at great sacrifice.

The kindness of the women missionary physicians and the considerate attention shown the patients at the women's dispensaries and hospitals

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, INUVIL, CEYLON

astonish no one more than the women themselves. They have been told so many times that they are not worth anything that most of them have come to believe it, and even try to prove it. The men, seeing all that is done for the women, begin to question as to whether they may not be mistaken after all in their estimate of their women. About the happiest class of women in the world are those in the mission hospitals in the East. "This is heaven," said one woman patient in India to the writer, "and this doctor and these nurses are not humans, they are angels."

The hospitals of the American Board for only women and children, into which these women are taken and there supported by the Women's Boards, are found in Ceylon, India, China, Africa, and Turkey, and are a mighty force, not only for assuaging physical suffering, but for implanting in the hearts and minds of the people the fundamental truths of Christianity.

The Growing Boy and the Waistcoat: or the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission, May 25-31, 1905

By Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Kobe

"Is this a Sunday school picnic?" asked the conductor of a woman who ushered thirteen children into an electric car. "No; they're all mine, an' it ain't no picnic, neither," was the reply. Nor could our mission meeting be called a picnic in spite of some picnicky features about it. Sixty together at table in the hotel dining room at Arima, mineral water to drink, hot sulphur baths to enjoy, mountains to climb, waterfalls to admire, and mission babies to hug — these were the principal outing characteristics.

As for the work — There was once a boy who had a waistcoat to wear. As he grew and the waistcoat didn't, the result was one of two things, either he was stifled or the waistcoat was burst. Thus spake our treasurer in parable. The increasing opportunities for opening preaching places and Sunday schools, the demands for more native pastors and evangelists, the calls for commentaries and Christian literature, the need for missionaries' touring among the small outlying groups of Christians, the openings for work among students and among soldiers in the hospitals — these are our growing boy whose muscles are straining against that $12,000 waistcoat of seven years' wearing.

The mission acted as physician and diagnosed the case. "We'll have to pare him down so as not to ruin the garment," they said, and the committee on appropriations got out their surgical instruments and took off a seven per cent slice around his waist and hips, cutting down the sum allotted to evangelistic work. But the mission said, "It isn't only that there is too much flesh on him; his framework is too big." And so they sawed off a rib. There were not enough missionaries to do the work, and they closed Tottori station, leaving it what connection it could keep by means of missionaries touring there. "And be sure he does not eat any more," said the surgeons. "The Theological School had better not take in any entering class next fall." But that was too much for mission consent. "Pare him off somewhere else, but let him still have food," they persisted; and so by dint of sacrifice they made allowance for five new theological students to help man the church of Japan's future.

For the first time in the history of the mission the question was seriously discussed whether a new family should be asked for, or whether the money which would be appropriated for the salary of such a family was not more needed than the workers. (This does not apply to unmarried women. The Woman's Board please take notice that we need six more *instanter!*)

The largest single problem discussed at the meeting was that of the location of Kobe College. This is not a case of feeding the growing boy, but of giving him room enough to stretch his limbs. That the present grounds are inadequate to the size of the school no one denies, but whether

it is better to pull up stakes and decamp or to try such scanty opportunities of patching and cross-patching as the present site in a large city allows, is a vexing problem. In short, to move or not to move, that is the question, left to the concentrated wisdom of a select committee, in case the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior does not grant the unanimous request of the mission to send out a delegation to settle it for them.

It is thought likely that the war, with its unprecedented series of victories, will emphasize the national feeling of worth and independence. What its effect will be on missions may be partially prophesied. One guide to the character of the prophecy may lie in the fact of a delegation sent to the mission meeting by the independent Kumi-ai churches of Japan. The Kumi-ai churches that are not financially aided by the Board have long felt restless at being incorporated in the reports and statistics of the American Board's work. The two delegates, Rev. Messrs. Miyagawa and Osada, brought the request that we join them in devising some plan by which these independent churches might be recognized as apart from any connection with the mission; that they might stand before the world in the light of as independent a body as are the Congregational churches of America, England, and Australia.

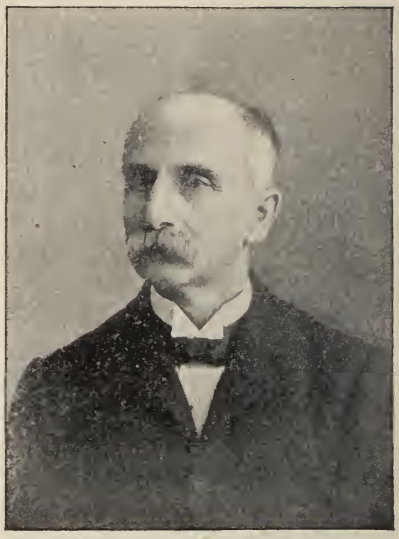
The cordiality with which this request was met caused the appointment of a committee to confer with the representatives of the churches and to make satisfactory arrangements for the desired recognition.

Even in cozy, mountain-girt Arima, far from the railroad, we could not get away from the war. Convalescent soldiers, profiting by the mineral baths, were quartered in available temples, and frequently heads wearing Red Cross caps were seen at the windows of the little chapel where our sessions were held. A special service for soldiers was arranged on Sunday afternoon, and over fifty made a quiet and attentive audience. The news of Togo's great victory over the Baltic fleet came while we were at Arima, and the applause was worth hearing when the telegram was read at the dinner table. The war may have been the cause of the special thought of the closing devotional meeting. The topic was "Service," with a martial ring about it. "Who is on the Lord's side?" was the warrior hymn that we sang together before parting, and that once more struck the keynote of loyal rallying around the standard of the King of kings.

The early date of the Annual Meeting necessitates the closing of the Treasurer's books this year on August 31

A Group of Veteran Missionaries

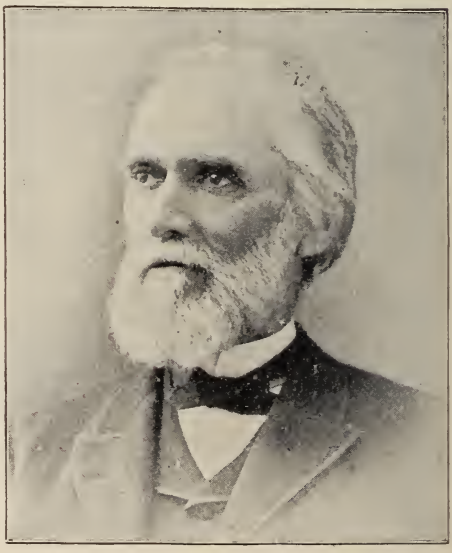
CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, D.D., CHINA
Forty years in service



DANIEL CROSBY GREENE, D.D., JAPAN
Thirty-five years in service

NOTWITHSTANDING the many exposures and dangers to which foreign missionaries are subjected, their average term of service is quite as great as that of men and women in the home land. Surely "Godliness prolongeth days." Of the 570 missionaries of the American Board, ninety-eight have been in service thirty years or more. Of these veterans forty-seven are men and fifty-one are women, nine of them having been in the foreign field over forty-five years. Last year (1903–04) thirty-nine new missionaries were appointed, and it is probable that during the present year (1904–05) about as many more will be sent forth. These new recruits are needed simply to keep up the force at its present standard, and fill the places of those who die or are disabled.

REV. STEPHEN C. PIXLEY, AFRICA
Fifty years in service



HERMAN N. BARNUM, D.D., TURKEY
Forty-five years in service

Recent Recruits

REV. E. S. COBB

REV. E. W. ELLIS

REV. A. H. CLARK

REV. H. A. NEIPP

MISS O. M. VAUGHAN

MISS HELEN WINGER

MISS OCTAVIA MATHEWS

MISS S. P. JUDSON

Some who have already gone

REV. R. S. M. EMRICH

MISS ALICE S. BROWNE

Two who are soon to go

THE "MORNING STAR," NO. 5

The Happy Isles

LAST year we called them "The Waiting Isles." But that was before the new *Morning Star* had arrived. When the snug little boat steamed into the port of Ponape last October, after a voyage of over four months from Boston, there was great rejoicing among the missionaries and native Christians. Already she has proved her worth by a voyage to Pingelap, Kusaie, Ruk, the Mortlocks, and other islands. It is fifty years since the first missionary vessel visited those groups. Since then many of the islets have been entirely changed, having become well-ordered communities, with churches and schools. There are four stations where missionaries reside and sixty-three outstations, and about 170 places for stated preaching. The people are docile and always ready to take counsel. But they are weak and need constant admonition and help, responding to good influences when they are brought to bear upon them. They have no less than fifty-five churches, which at last reports had a membership of 7,670. The higher schools are at Kusaie, Ponape, and Ruk, and in the ninety-nine schools there are over four thousand pupils. The natives are generous in their gifts. The 400 people of Kusaie have taken no less than 1,510 shares in *Morning Star*, No. 5. Many of the converted islanders have been ready to go to distant islets to work among those who are wholly heathen.

The *Morning Star* still constitutes an appeal to the Congregational Sunday schools, as only $13,000 have been contributed toward the $25,000 required for her purchase. Moreover, the expense of running the boat is about $10,000 per year. She burns coal, and coal costs money in any part of the world, but especially in Micronesia, where it is shipped from Sidney, Australia. The money, however, is well spent. Surely no one will begrudge the cost of this little vessel which carries the gospel of Christ as her cargo. Every Sunday school not heard from should send in a contribution at once.

Work for Orphans in Japan

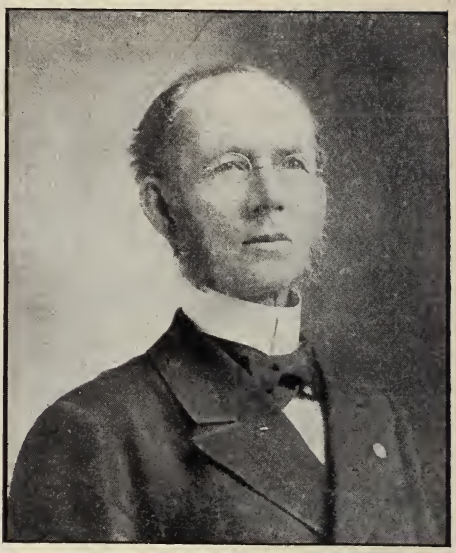
THE Japanese prefer demonstration to doctrine. A creed may command their intellectual acceptance, but applied Christianity wins their hearts. A confession of Jesus Christ before men hardly excites interest, but the application of Christian principles through sacrifice of life for Japan gets hold of them with great force. For this reason the work for discharged civil prisoners by Mr. Tomeoka and Mr. Hara, the effort by the Young Men's Christian Association to make the lot of the common soldiers more bearable, and the care of destitute orphan children by Mr. Ishii and others have probably made more of an impression upon the country as a whole than the erection of 500 church buildings and the organization of that number of churches.

The Christian Orphan Asylum at Okayama under Mr. Ishii has already attracted the attention of many high officials and even the Emperor himself. The boys in the cut are sounding in the Asylum the call to the Sunday morning worship. This may be taken as figurative of the influence of this work upon the empire. These same boys are sounding a call to us of the United States, that we do not permit our boasted Christianity to concentrate its strength upon formulas and creeds while we forget the widow and the fatherless in their affliction as they cry out to us from Japan today. The need is great and daily increasing, while the opportunity to manifest to the people of that country the operations of our pure and undefiled religion has never been more striking. We can now make Christianity a vital religion in the eyes of all classes in Japan by reaching out to the needy there the hand of Christian sympathy.

A CALL TO PRAYERS

Higher Christian Education

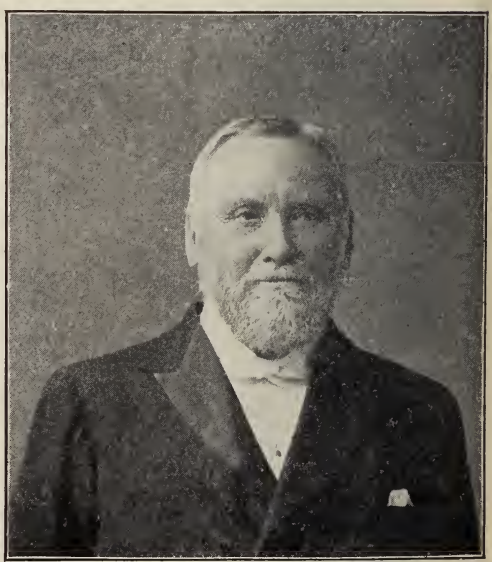
PRESIDENT HENRY H. RIGGS,
EUPHRATES COLLEGE



PRESIDENT D. Z. SHEFFIELD, D.D.,
NO. CHINA COLLEGE

THERE are seventeen colleges allied with the American Board, eight of them in Turkey, three in China, two in India and Ceylon, two in Japan, one in Mexico, and one in Spain. In these colleges, by last report, there were 2,695 students preparing to be leaders among their people either as preachers, teachers, or in other departments of Christian service. Aside from these colleges there are 136 high and boarding schools, with over 6,000 pupils, while in the 1,279 common schools there are over 43,000 pupils. Altogether there are under Christian instruction connected with the Board's missions 70,484 pupils. It is a vast educational work which is thus in progress.

PRESIDENT R. A. HUME, D.D.,
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, AHMEDNAGAR



PRESIDENT THOMAS D. CHRISTIE, D.D.,
ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE, TARSUS

Woman's Work in Missions

MRS. MARY J. GREENE, JAPAN

MRS. M. E. BARNUM, TURKEY

THE value of woman's work in foreign missions is becoming more and more manifest year by year. The wives of missionaries, in the maintenance of Christian homes as object lessons among unevangelized people, are rendering an invaluable service, while unmarried women in evangelistic labors, and more especially in the conduct of schools, are contributing most effectively to the progress of the kingdom of God. Of the 366 women now in the service of the American Board, 184 are wives and 182 are unmarried. As a rule these unmarried women are supported by the three Woman's Boards, though appointed by the American Board. It was a thoughtful Hindu who, in the interest of his ancestral faith, said, "We could withstand the men who seek to make us Christians; but these Christian women, they steal all our hearts, and will undermine our religion."

MISS E. M. WORTHLEY, FOOCHOW

MISS H. E. CHANDLER, MADURA

The Man Who Ought to Give to Foreign Missions

WHO IS HE?

The man who believes that when God said the heathen would be given to Christ, he meant it, and can and will accomplish it, and is now accomplishing it.

The man who believes in the power of the Cross to conquer the world.

The man who rejoices that the world is open as never before, and that the prospects are brighter than ever before.

The man who feels that he has only one life to live, and wishes to make it count.

The man who believes that giving is as much a Christian grace as loving or believing.

The man whose ambition it is to be like Christ, who gave HIMSELF.

The man who wishes to be found a faithful steward when Jesus comes.

(*From a leaflet published by the Presbyterian Board of Canada*)

The Man Who Ought Not to Give to Foreign Missions

WHO IS HE?

The man who believes that the world is not lost and does not need a Saviour.

The man who believes that Jesus Christ made a mistake when he said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

The man who believes the gospel is not the power of God, and cannot save the heathen.

The man who wishes that missionaries had never come to our ancestors and that we ourselves were still heathen.

The man who believes it is "every man for himself" in this world — who, with Cain, asks, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

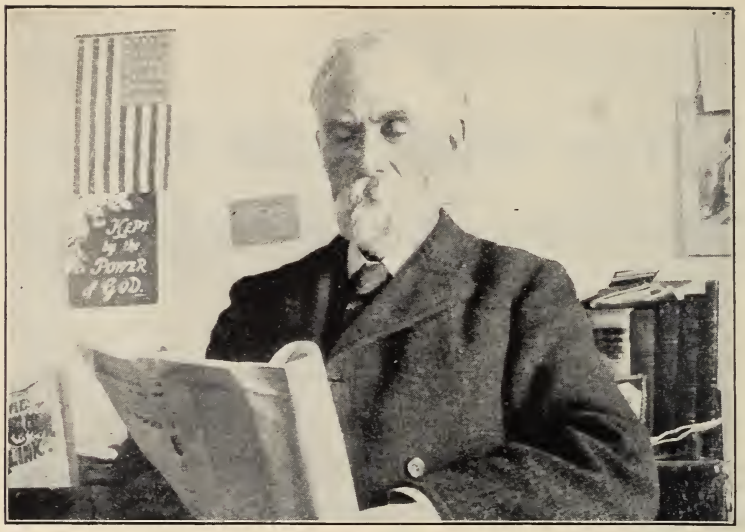
The man who believes he is not accountable to God for the money intrusted to him.

The man who wants no share in the final victory.

The man who is prepared to accept the final sentence, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me."

Such a man is not asked to give to Foreign Missions.

Medical Arm of the Service



D. M. B. THOM, M.D., MARDIN, EASTERN TURKEY

Of the 570 missionaries of the American Board, forty are physicians, fourteen of whom are women. Under their charge are twenty-nine hospitals and forty-two dispensaries. Eighteen of these institutions are in China, fourteen in Turkey, twenty-five in India and Ceylon. Over 250,000 patients were treated during the twelvemonth last reported. The value of this work both in the relief of human suffering and in the opening of the way for the preaching of the gospel is incalculable. The gospel is preached daily in these hospitals and dispensaries while the work of physical healing is going on.

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